THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, March 11, 1805.

Intereſting Particulars relative to the Ancient Hiſtory of Marine Architecture.

[From Charnock's Hiſtory of that Art.]

HISTORIANS have remarked, and with the ſtricteſt propriety, that the ſyſtem of naval war had received no improvement ſubſequent to the time of the Peloponneſian and Punic conteſts, ſo that as a natural conſequence, the ſcience of marine architecture was to be conſidered as ſtationary. Some authors, ſuffering their ideas of excellence to be abſorbed in the accounts of theſe immenſe veſſels, of which the almoſt incredible hiſtories of the early ages have tranſmitted an unintelligible deſcription, have ſuppoſed it very rapidly on the decline; and as an incontrovertible proof of the juſtice of their opinion, have obſerved, that the method of conſtructing veſſels, fitted even with three or four tiers of oars only, riſing above each other, was as much unknown to the artificer of the eaſtern empire, as it is to the modern ſhipwright. This is certainly taking the ſubject in the moſt modeſt point of view, triremes and quadriremes being undoubtedly as much inferior to the accounts given of ſome of the veſſels conſtructed by the ancients, as a modern ſloop of war is to a firſt rate.

The gallies compoſing the Conſtantinopolitan fleet, in the ninth and two ſucceeding centuries, were ſtiled dromones; they were fitted with two tiers of oars only, each tier containing twenty-five benches, on which were ſeated fifty rowers, making in the aggregate one hundred men who worked the oars on both ſides of the veſſel; ſo that the number of oars was equal to that of the perſons employed to manage them, which could not have been the caſe, had the tiers been multiplied ſo as to render the

oars otherwiſe than extremely ſhort and light. To the perſons already mentioned, who were to be conſidered in the loweſt claſs of mariners, was to be added the captain, or commander, who in the hour of engagement took his ſtation on the poop, as well for the purpoſe of viewing the occurrences which might take place during the encounter, as for that of directing the efforts of his people to any particular exertion, and alſo that of encouraging them by his voice and geſture. Two ſteerſmen were ſtationed at the helm, and two officers at, or near the bow: to one of the latter the care of the anchor was entruſted, and to the other the management of the tube of Greek fire which ſupplied, and perhaps with more dread effect, the place of modern ordnance. The remainder of the crew performed, in conformity with the cuſtom of the early ages, the compound office of mariners and ſoldiers, being alternately or jointly employed in directing the courſe of the veſſel, annoying their foes, or defending themſelves from the attack.

Independent of that tremendous mode of annoyance juſt mentioned under the name of the Greek fire, the arms of offence were long pikes, nothing varying from the modern implement bearing the ſame name, together with bows and arrows. The latter ſupplied the place of muſquetry: the archers being ſtationed on the upper deck, while the pike was equally engaged in the annoyance of the foe, through the row ports of the lower tier. Although the bulk of the fleet is unequivocally ſaid to have been compoſed of veſſels of the above deſcription, yet it is not contended but that there were a few gallies of more enlarged dimenſions, whoſe crews conſiſted of three hundred perſons, ſeventy of whom were ſoldiers, and the remainder mariners. Theſe veſſels were probably intended (a practice which has never ſince been diſcontinued) for the admiral gallies, their numbers being ſo inconſiderable, as to cauſe them to be eſteemed rather as an excreſcence from the ſcience, than as an example of its eſtabliſhed rules. Neceſſity appeared indeed to have preſcribed to the marine architects of that time, the limits to which they were permitted to extend their art, in regard to the dimenſions of veſſels.

Not only the art of navigation, conſidered as a ſcience, but that more common branch of it, the method of managing a veſſel in caſe of ſtorms, or contrary winds, was little underſtood, the gallies themſelves being calculated only for a tranquil ſea. Hence it was, that the navigation round the Peloponneſian Cape was far more dreaded by the ancients than that round the ſouthernmoſt point of South America, and the dreadful ſeas which waſhed its ſhores, was by Europeans two centuries ſince. To avoid theſe fearful horrors, it is ſaid to have been cuſtomary to draw the imperial fleet acroſs the iſthmus of ancient Corinth, a point of information that might either ſtagger modern belief, or

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ſink the opinion of an ancient fleet to a mere aſſemblage of boats, did not a ſimilar practice, which took place in America, under the conduct of a Britiſh officer*, about twenty-five years ſince, reconcile to human underſtanding, that the undertaking, though difficult, is practicable, and with veſſels conſidered even at the preſent day of no contemptible ſize. Still, however, it muſt be obvious, that the natural limits of human exertion imperiouſly require, that in ſuch caſes, the dimenſions of veſſels ſhould be governed by the extent of thoſe limits; yet when it is found, that a veſſel, of more than one hundred tons burthen, named the Royal Convert, in conſequence of its having been captured ſome time before, was tranſported over land through an American diſtrict, where it was impoſſible to execute ſuch contrivances as might have been rendered ſubſervient to the facilitation of the undertaking in a country more populous, and where the natural impediments afforded leſs oppoſition, ſome credit may be given to the account, as to the probability of conveying a fleet of ancient gallies acroſs an iſthmus, where every contrivance human ingenuity, and the force of human ſtrength, could ſuggeſt, or ſupport, became united together.

The ancient principles of naval war, or what are generally known by the name of tactics, appear at this time to have been revived; for the change, if any, from that very remote æra when the fleets of Athens put to ſea in the patriotic but almoſt deſperate attempt of withſtanding the power of the Perſians, was very immaterial. The diſpoſition for naval encounter was that of a creſcent, with the horns inward; the van, or firſt diviſion, which might more properly be ſtiled the center, endeavouring to aſſail and deſtroy its adverſaries by the impreſſion of the beaks; and in this circumſtance, did the Greeks, and other ſubjects to the eaſtern empire, materially differ in their management, and opinion, from their Venetian allies. In the center of the deck was erected a machine, or engine, for the purpoſe of throwing large ſtones and darts of an extraordinary ſize, in annoyance of the enemy; a contrivance ſomewhat ſimilar, in its ſituation and effects, though with leſs dangerous and more contracted powers, to that of the mortars in a modern bomb ketch. A ſtrong frame of timber was erected in the midſhip of the galley, bearing almoſt a ſtrict analogy to the principle of the mortar bed, which ſerved not only to ſupport the weight of the engines juſt mentioned, but alſo, on certain occaſions, a crane, which raiſing, as was the cuſtom in the Punic wars, and the infancy of Roman conſequence as a maritime power, a number of armed men, conveyed them inſtantly on board the galley of the

* Captain Schanck, who conveyed a conſiderable number of veſſels, among which were ſome of no inſignificant dimenſions, over land from Sillery into Lake Champlain.

enemy, whenever it was deemed expedient and prudent to attempt its conqueſt by boarding.

The code of ſignals, by which in modern times the intention of the admiral is as explicitly made known through a whole fleet as though he gave his orders in perſon, was then extremely incorrect; and though the nautical manœuvres were very ſimple, and few in number, yet the method of directing them was confuſed, and extremely inadequate to the purpoſe. Still, however, the principle was the ſame with that uſed by the moderns, a ſelf-evident proof, that the want of practice, on the part of the ancients, was the ſole cauſe of the imperfection alluded to. The colour and varied poſition of the flags hoiſted on board the admiral, or commanding galley, indicated the courſe the fleet was to ſteer, or in action, the meaſures which it was to purſue, during the day; while the different diſpoſition, or number of lights, on board the ſame veſſel in the night, became equally expreſſive of the commander's intention. Still, however, the practice was confined to the general and common manœuvres of bringing to, chacing, attacking, retreating, diſperſing, or rallying; and whenever finer movements were neceſſary, the ſkill of the officer became uſeleſs, owing to the want of power in the indication of his intention.

Nor were the ancients deſtitute of a practice bearing ſome analogy to the modern mode of conveying intelligence rapidly over land to any diſtance, provided proper meaſures had been previouſly taken for that purpoſe. Beacons or light-houſes being erected in proper poſitions, the eſtabliſhed ſignals were repeated from mountain to mountain, through a chain of ſtations, which are ſaid to have commanded an extent of more than five hundred miles; ſo that even the inhabitants of Conſtantinople were capable of being informed, within the ſhort ſpace of a few hours, of any motions that might be attempted by their Saracen enemies in Tarſus. Hiſtorians have propoſed, as a ſpecimen of the naval power which the Grecian, or eaſtern empire poſſeſſed, a curious account, given with minute preciſion, of the armament prepared for the reduction of Crete. It conſiſted of one hundred and twelve gallies, with ſeventy-five veſſels of inferior note; but though the amount of numbers which compoſed the maritime force of ancient nations, might be deemed a very inſufficient proof of the actual ſtrength and power which they poſſeſſed, that of their crews, when it can be obtained, may be conſidered as much more intereſting, and in great meaſure as correct teſtimony of the fact. The equipment of the armament in queſtion had extended through the ſea-ports of Aſia, Macedonia, Greece, and the iſlands in the Ægean ſea: it conveyed, without inconvenience, forty-nine thouſand one hundred and twenty-ſeven ſoldiers or ſailors, a motley mixture of Greeks, Ruſſians, Mardiates, and refugees from various countries. Independent

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of the crews, such an immense quantity of stores and provisions was taken on board, that in the language of the historian, the fancy is bewildered by the almost endless recapitulation of arms and engines, of clothes and of linen, of bread for the men, and forage for the horses, with stores and utensils of every description, better suited to the establishment of an extensive and flourishing colony, than to the conquest of a petty and insignificant island.

The sum required for the payment of the troops and mariners, proves either that the value of money was considerably inferior to what it was little more than a century since, or that the pay of a seaman, as well as a soldier, had by some very strange revolution, dwindled, a century or two later, almost into nothing. It amounted, according to the calculation of those who are best informed, to no less a sum than one hundred and thirty two thousand pounds sterling per month, and nearly six times exceeded what the maintenance of such an armament, sent forth from Britain in the reign of Edward the Third, would have amounted to.

INTERESTING TRIAL.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER,

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

Sittings at Guildhall before Lord Chief Justice Macdonald.

DISOWNED QUAKERS.

FINCH *v.* BADGER, COX, STURGES, AND OTHERS.

IN this very interesting cause, the plaintiffs and defendants were of the society of the people called Quakers, and the action was brought to recover a compensation in damages from the defendants, for assaulting and falsely imprisoning the plaintiff, on the 16th of January, 1804.

When Serjeant Williams had proceeded a short way in his opening, the lord chief baron interfered, and earnestly put it to the parties, whether they had not better submit all matters in dispute to a reference, than to expose what might turn out a trifling dispute as to forms, among men whose characteristic is that of peaceable and quiet demeanour. The parties, however, differing as to the mode of adjustment, the cause proceeded, and disclosed the following facts:

The plaintiff, Mr. Henry Finch, lives at Reading, in Berkshire; he was born and bred a Quaker, and from his early manhood until he was sixty years of age, filled the most honourable stations

ſtations in that ſociety. In the year 1797, at a quarterly meeting of the ſociety, two members were propoſed to be expelled, as Serjeant Williams ſtated, having been found guilty by their ſynod, of paying tythes without a diſtreſs being levied. Mr. Finch having undertaken to apologize for their conduct, ſo diſpleaſed part of the friends, that they ſucceeded in prevailing on the majority to "diſown him," which is a kind of proſcription, not from attending the religious part of their worſhip, but having any concern in the management of the temporal and charitable part of their economy. In this way matters ſtood until the quarterly meeting of the friends held in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, on the 10th day of January, when Mr. Finch preſented himſelf at the meeting-door for admiſſion. It ſhould ſeem that his viſit was not unexpected, as the ſix defendants were ſtationed, three at each door, to oppoſe him. It was in vain he was informed that the quarterly meeting being on diſcipline only, and not on worſhip, and he being diſowned, had no right to enter; he ſtill perſiſted, until Mr. Badger took him by the collar, and pulled him from the door down the paſſage, where he held him for a minute or two, and then let him depart. This was the ſum and ſubſtance of the aſſault and falſe impriſonment.

Serjeant Sellon, Mr. Plomer, and Mr. Dauncey, were retained for the defendants. Mr. Plomer conducted the defence; and the whole reſolved itſelf into one point, viz. Whether the ſociety had a right to diſplace or diſown Mr. Finch? and if they had, were they warranted in keeping him out of their meeting by force? It was held they had, the meeting not being at that time for religious worſhip, but for regulating the economy of their affairs, providing for their poor, &c.

A Mr. Harriſon, an eminent dealer in the tea trade, in the courſe of his evidence, clearly defined every religious and moral principle on which the ſociety of friends act, and that in a way ſo perſpicuous and intereſting, as to call forth the higheſt compliments from the bench.

His lordſhip, on the plaintiff's own ſhewing, was of opinion, that he had no right to force his way; that he was an intruder, and that therefore the action could not be maintained. He was accordingly non-ſuited.

The court was crowded with perſons of this perſuaſion, who all appeared highly intereſted in the event, and pleaſed with the deciſion.

Account of the Royal Fete given at Windſor on Monday the 25th of February, 1805.

AS we believe this was the firſt public entertainment at the caſtle of Windſor, ſince the recent improvements, we ſhall

take ſome notice of the diſpoſition and arrangements of the ſtate apartments. The new veſtibule and grand ſtaircaſe afford an uncommonly elegant example of the imitation of the Gothic ſtyle of architecture, which is here properly adopted, from it's conformity to the general deſign, and exterior appearance of the caſtle. The veſtibule is formed of three aiſles, ſeparated by arcades of the pointed Gothic, from the wideſt and central arch of which the ſtaircaſe is aſcended, which leads to a landing-place or gallery, turning on each hand, and going round three ſides of the quadrangle; and from which are the entrances to the principal apartments. The railing of this ſtaircaſe is extremely light and ſimple, and is finiſhed in garter blue and gold, and the hand-rails are covered with poliſhed braſs. On the gallery rails, on each ſide, are four twiſted pillars, ſupporting antique octagon lanthorns. The ceiling of the ſtaircaſe is enriched in the moſt decorated ſtyle, and lighted by an octagonal turret. From the interſections of the groins of the ſide arcades were ſuſpended antique ſquare lanthorns, coloured dark green, which, being at a very ſmall diſtance from each other, produced a very fine effect. On each ſide of the centre of the veſtibule, and between each cluſter of columns, were placed four privates of the Oxford blues, two on each ſide of the firſt landing-place, and one on each ſide of the doors leading from the gallery.

Turning to the left, the company were led to the concert-room, which was fitted up with an elegant orcheſtra at one end, and at the other a ſtage of ſeats, covered with ſcarlet cloth, and in the intermediate ſpace, benches covered with the ſame colour. It was in this apartment that the entertainments of the evening commenced, by his majeſty's band, in the temporary orcheſtra, who performed a ſelection from Handel's oratorio of "Eſther," till the company had aſſembled in ſufficient numbers, and the time for commencing the ball had arrived.

The concert-room led to the card-rooms, and the ſpacious apartments in which the ball was given. Theſe laſt-mentioned rooms have all been lately much improved by the large and elegant new Gothic windows, which it is his majeſty's intention to continue to introduce throughout this venerable edifice, wherever they have been deſtroyed by a falſe taſte. It contains five windows fronting the gateway that leads to the Lower Caſtle-yard, is ornamented by ſeveral good paintings, and has been rendered further remarkable from having been adorned very recently, by his majeſty, with ſome choice and valuable furniture, ſaved from the hands of the French when they invaded the king's electoral dominions. Theſe conſiſt of three very handſome well-wrought ſilver chandeliers, four pier glaſſes in ornamental frames of ſilver, four ſolid ſilver enriched tables, with various girandoles and other decorations of the ſame metal. The concert-room

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contains two chandeliers, much like thoſe of the ball-room, likewiſe brought from Hanover.

The ſuite of rooms in which the ſupper tables were laid out, were three in number: the preſence chamber, the audience chamber, and the great guard chamber. In his majeſty's preſence chamber, the royal chair of ſtate was removed, but the canopy and upper ornaments of the throne remained. Here there were two very rich and brilliant cut-glaſs luſtres, and one long wide ſupper table, capable of accommodating eighty perſons. It is on the walls of this chamber that ſome of Mr. Weſt's fineſt pictures are hung up. In the audience chamber, where are the whole-lengths of moſt of our modern ſovereigns, there were two cut-glaſs luſtres, ſimilar to thoſe in the preſence chamber, and four ſhorter tables placed acroſs the room. The great guard chamber was illuminated by nine hoop chandeliers. In the centre were two very long tables, and at one end the ſaſh of a window had been taken out, and a temporary projection carried over the terrace, by which a convenient receſs was afforded for the reception of a band of muſic, to play while the company remained in the ſupper apartments. The general effect of this chamber was very ſtriking, the walls above the high wainſcoting being covered with various devices of fire and ſide arms, placed in a variety of figures, together with ſpecimens of ancient armour, coats of mail, helmets, &c. At the upper end of the room was the royal table, having, on each ſide, two ſmaller ſide-tables, upon which was placed a large quantity of maſſive golden plate, of very coſtly workmanſhip, with marble vaſes ornamented with golden leaves and flowers. The royal table was diſtinguiſhed by golden candleſticks, golden knives and forks, and other articles of table ſervice. The other arrangements for the ſupper were of the moſt liberal and magnificent deſcription. All that is accounted delicacy, at this ſeaſon of the year, was abundant. The fruits were in great variety, and the pines, and others of the choiceſt kind, were of the growth of the royal gardens. The decorations of the table were the ſubject of univerſal admiration. The *plateaux* were beautifully painted in various fanciful devices, and confectionary ornaments were deſigned with great taſte, conſiſting of the emblems of national greatneſs, naval and military ornaments, temples, triumphal arches crowned with figures of fame and victory, lions and eagles, pavilions ſupported by columns enwreathed with laurel, and hung with feſtoons of ſilver gauze, fringed with gold, and with medallions of the union eſcutcheon, and portraits and cyphers of the king and queen: the whole interſperſed and beautified with an infinite number of ſingle figures and groupes of Wedgewood's manufactory, many of them of exquiſite workmanſhip. The damaſk table-linen was univerſally admired, not merely from the fineneſs of its quality, but from the beauty

of its pattern, having the royal arms, and the other inſignia of the kingdom, moſt exquiſitely woven in the borders. The tables in theſe three rooms were lighted in addition to the illumination of the luſtres, by hundreds of ſilver double-branched candleſticks, and the floors were all covered with fine matting. The whole of the tables were capable of accommodating about four hundred gueſts; and the general effect of them, when lighted up, and filled with the ſplendid aſſemblage of viſitors, was brilliant and ſuperb beyond any exhibition of the kind that has taken place for a conſiderable time paſt.

The princeſs of Wales came from her apartments to the concert, accompanied by her royal highneſs the Princeſs Charlotte, who was in plain white muſlin.

One feature of this feſtivity was of a ſingular and very intereſting deſcription. The young gentlemen of Eton had been previouſly invited by the king to the ſupper, and accordingly his majeſty had ordered the library to be prepared for their reception. In this apartment they ſupped, to the number of more than eighty. A large quadrangular table, in form of an hollow ſquare, with an aperture, and about the ſize of the room, was allotted for their accommodation, and they were attended by the provoſt and ſome other officers. The privates of the royal horſe guards blue, who attended in the veſtibule and on the ſtair-caſe, and added much to the *coup d'œil* at the entrance into the caſtle, were alſo regaled with a ſupper in a ſmall apartment adjoining the veſtibule, and known by the name of Horn-court.

His majeſty's band commenced the concert at eight o'clock, and about nine the ball commenced, and continued till twelve o'clock, when the company were ordered into the three grand ſupper-rooms.

The gentlemen were, for the moſt part, dreſſed in the full Windſor uniform, except thoſe who wore the military habits of their reſpective regiments or rank in the army. Some, however, appeared in ſumptuous court ſuits. The king himſelf wore the Windſor uniform, with the order of the garter; his majeſty ſeemed to be in remarkably good health and ſpirits, and had been actively engaged during the early part of the day in an inſpection of all the various preparations that were going on for this ſplendid ſcene.

The ladies' dreſſes were all extremely taſteful. Many of them were beautifully ſimple, and many others after the richeſt model of magnificence in the preſent taſte of female *coſtume*. The hair was variouſly worn, but the Grecian mode was the prevalent one, and ſome head-dreſſes were adorned with diamonds and jewels gracefully entwined, or combined in cluſters of the moſt dazzling radiance. Large plumes of white feathers were very generally worn, and ſeveral ladies were diſtinguiſhed by

the ſplendour of their necklaces and bracelets. The general colour of the younger ladies' dreſſes was white, in many inſtances enriched only by pearls and diamonds; but a great number wore trains of a different hue, which were not of a very great length, and were moſtly of gauze, in which pink, violet, light blue, crimſon, ruby, and ſlate colour, ſeemed to prevail, being ſpotted, figured, and fringed or ſtriped, with ſilver and gold, and frequently held over the ſhoulder by gold cords and taſſels. Some ladies came in dreſſes of velvet, which, being chiefly of crimſon, ruby, or purple, and heightened with gold, made an appearance of great richneſs and grandeur. Her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales was moſt ſuperbly attired: her train, which was held up like a mantle, was of a lively red, ſhaped and decorated in a ſtyle of matchleſs elegance. On her head ſhe wore a moſt brilliant bandeau in the form of a diadem, and a very large plume of white feathers.

FASHIONS *for* MARCH.

Two Full Dresses,

Worn at the Queen's Ball at Windſor.

1. A Short dreſs and train of fine muſlin, embroidered all round with gold. The hair dreſſed with a diamond bandeau, and white oſtrich feathers. 2. A dreſs of blue muſlin over white ſatin; the front embroidered with gold, and faſtened over the bottom with a diamond broach. A diamond bandeau through the hair. White kid ſhoes.

Nine Head-dresses.

1. The hair-dreſſer with a large twiſt of white muſlin drawn through it to form a turban, and finiſhed with a long end on the right ſide. 2. A large hat of black and drab velvet; feathers to correſpond. 3. A cap of white muſlin, ornamented with a velvet band and white feathers. 4. A morning cap of white ſatin, with a deep lace border; roſes in front. 5. A hat of crimſon velvet, with long crimſon feathers placed to fall over the crown. 6. A cap of figured velvet. 7. The Damora hat, ornamented with white feathers. 8. Tiara bandeau. 9. Repreſents the right ſide of the Damora hat.

Walking Dresses.

1. A round dreſs of white muſlin. A ſpencer of coloured velvet, faſtened over the boſom with gold claſps, and trimmed round the waiſt with broad black lace. A velvet bonnet to correſpond

reſpond with the ſpencer, trimmed with fur. 2. A morning dreſs of thick white muſlin. Habit ſhirt of cambric.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The moſt prevailing faſhions for this month are head-dreſſes of coloured velvet, ſatin, &c. with gold and ſilver embroidered beads, and oſtrich feathers. White ſatin hats with Egyptian earth, ruby, and plum-colour velvet linings, with beautiful pearl and diamond creſcents and feathers. Coloured velvet dreſſes, embroidered down the front, and round the train, to correſpond with the velvet turbans. A dreſs of white muſlin, extremely ſhort before, with a very long train, and open behind; Vandyk'd all round with white ſatin ribbon. Salmon colour dreſs, trimmed round the boſom; ſleeves and train with white ſwanſdown, has a very beautiful effect. A robe of white ſatin, confined down the front with large ſilver claſps, and tied up in front to ſhew the right foot with ſilver. Draperies of every kind are very much worn, particularly white ſatin, faſtened from the top of the ſhoulder to the bottom of the waiſt, with a large diamond, which flows in graceful elegance to the end of the train. A drapery of white muſlin over a ſatin dreſs, faſtened in front to the right ſhoulder and under the left arm, caught in half way down the figure with a ſuperb diamond or ſilver broach, and richly embroidered with a broad ſilver border. Peliſſes are now ſucceeded by figured farſnet cloaks, trimmed with very wide lace, and tied down behind with a bow of ribbon. Velvet hats and bonnets are ſtill worn, though ſtraws lined with velvet, and velvet flowers, have made their appearance.

Tragical Hiſtory of Hanno and Zelida, two African Slaves, and their Children.

[From Tuckey's Travels to New South Wales.]

SENOR D. was a wealthy planter in the diſtrict of the mines, and among his numerous ſlaves was one named Hanno, who had been born on the eſtate, and whoſe ingenuity had increaſed his value much beyond that of his fellows. Scarce had Hanno arrived at that age when every zephyr ſeemed the ſigh of love, ere his fondeſt wiſhes centered on Zelida, a young female of his own age, and a ſlave to the ſame maſter; in her his partial eye perceived all that was beautiful in perſon, or amiable in mind; the paſſion was mutual, it had "grown with their growth and ſtrengthened with their ſtrength;" but Hanno, though a ſlave, poſſeſſed the feelings of a man, and his generous ſoul revolted at the idea of entailing that ſlavery upon his children, which

was the only birth-right he inherited from his father. His mind was energetic, and his reſolutions immutable: while he fulfilled his daily taſk, and was diſtinguiſhed for his diligence and fidelity, he was enabled, by extra labour, and the utmoſt frugality, to lay by ſomething, without defrauding his maſter of his time: and at the end of ſeven years, his ſavings amounted to the eſtimated value of a female ſlave. Time had not altered his paſſion for Zelida, and they were united by the ſimple and unartificial bonds of mutual love.

The abſence of Senor D. for two years prevented the accompliſhment of Hanno's firſt wiſhes, the purchaſe of Zelida's freedom, and in that time ſhe had preſented him with a boy and a girl. Though ſlaves from their birth, Hanno was not chagrined, for he had now added to his hoard a ſufficient ſum to purchaſe their liberty likewiſe. On the return of Senor D. Hanno anxiouſly demanded a compliance with the law, but well aware of his maſter's ſordid avarice, cautiouſly affirmed, that a kind friend was to advance him the money. Senor D. agreed to receive the price, and a day was fixed to execute the deeds before a magiſtrate.

On that day Hanno fled upon the wings of hope to his maſter's houſe, while it may be ſuppoſed the moſt heartfelt joy animated his boſom, on the proſpect of giving immediate liberty to thoſe his ſoul doated on. He tendered the gold—it was ſeized as the ſtolen property of Senor D. and Hanno being unable to bring forward the ſuppoſed lender, was condemned, and the cruelty of his maſter was exhauſted in ſuperintending his puniſhment. Still bleeding from the ſcourge, he returned to his hut, which, though the reſidence of ſlavery, had 'till now been cheered by the benign influence of love and hope. He found his wife ſuckling her infant daughter, while his ſon, yet unable to walk, was amuſing her with his playful gambols upon the bare earth. Without anſwering Zelida's anxious enquiries, he thus addreſſed her: "To procure your liberty, more dear to me than my own, I have, ſince the moment of our acquaintance, deprived myſelf of every comfort my ſtate of bondage allows; for that purpoſe, I have laboured during thoſe permitted hours of relaxation, which my fellows have employed in amuſements; I have curtailed my ſcanty meal of caſſada, I have ſold my morſel of tobacco, and I have gone naked amidſt the burning heats of ſummer, and the pinching colds of winter. I had accompliſhed the object of all my cares, and all my deprivations, and this morning I tendered to your owner the price of your liberty, and that of your children; but when the deed was to be ratified before the magiſtrate, he ſeized it as his own, and accuſing me of robbery, inflicted the puniſhment of a crime my ſoul deteſts. My efforts to procure your liberty are abortive; the fruits of my induſtry, like the labours of the ſilk-

worm,

worm, are gone to feed the luxury of our tyrant; the bloſſoms of hope are for ever blighted, and the wretched Hanno's cup of miſery is full. Yet, a way, a ſure but dreadful way remains, to free you, my wife, from the ſcourge of tyranny, or the violation of luſt, and to reſcue you, my children, from the hands of an unfeeling monſter, and from a life of unceaſing wretchedneſs." Then ſeizing a knife, he plunged it into the boſom of his wife, and while reeking with her blood, buried it in the hearts of his children.

When ſeized and interrogated, he anſwered with a manly tone of firmneſs, "I killed my wife and children to ſhorten a miſerable exiſtence in bondage, but I ſpared my own life to ſhew my brutal tyrant how eaſy it is to eſcape from his power, and how little the ſoul of a negro fears death or torment. I expect to ſuffer the utmoſt tortures that your cruelty can deviſe, but pain I deſpiſe thus (ſtaking his arm on an iron ſpike, and tearing it through the fleſh,) and death I deſire, that I may rejoin my wife and children, who have, ere this, a habitation prepared for me in the land of our forefathers, where no cruel white man is permitted to enter." Even the proud apathy of the Portugueſe was roufed by this appeal to their feelings: the ſlave was pardoned and granted his freedom; Senor D. ſeverely fined, and the unworthy magiſtrate, who ſeconded his villainy, degraded from his office.

Account of the Count de Foix, a Nobleman who lived about the Middle of the eleventh Century.

[From Mr. Johns's new Tranſlation of Froiſſart's Chronicle.]

ON the morrow we ſet out, and dined at Montgerbal, when having remounted, and drank a cup at Erei, we arrived by ſun-ſet at Orthes. The knight diſmounted at his own houſe; and I did the ſame at the hotel of the Moon, kept by a ſquire of the count, called Ernauton du Pin, who received me with much pleaſure on account of my being a Frenchman.

Sir Eſpaign du Lyon, who had accompanied me, went to the caſtle, to ſpeak with the count on his affairs: he found him in his gallery, for a little before that hour he had dined. It was a cuſtom with the count, which he had followed from his infancy, to riſe at noon, and ſup at midnight.

The knight informed him of my arrival, and I was inſtantly ſent for; for he is a lord above all others who delights to ſee ſtrangers, in order to hear news. On my entering, he received me handſomely, and retained me of his houſehold, where I

ſtaid

ſtaid upwards of twelve weeks well entertained, as were my horſes.

Our acquaintance was ſtrengthened from having brought with me a book which I had made at the deſire of Winceſlaus of Bohemia, duke of Luxembourg and Brabant. In this book, called Le Meliador, is contained all the ſongs, ballads, roundelays and virelays, which that gentle duke had compoſed, and of them I had made this collection.

Every night after ſupper I read out to him parts: during which time neither he nor any one elſe ſpoke, for he was deſirous I ſhould be well heard, and took much delight in it. When any paſſages were not perfectly clear, he himſelf diſcuſſed them with me, not in his Gaſcon language but in very good French.

I ſhall relate to you ſeveral things reſpecting him and his houſehold, for I tarried there as long as I could gain any information.

Count Gaſton Phœbus de Foix, of whom I am now ſpeaking, was at that time fifty-nine years old; and I muſt ſay, that although I have ſeen very many knights, kings, princes and others, I have never ſeen any ſo handſome, either in the form of his limbs and ſhape, or in countenance, which was fair and ruddy, with grey and amorous eyes, that gave delight whenever he choſe to expreſs affection. He was ſo perfectly formed one could not praiſe him too much. He loved earneſtly the things he ought to love, and hated thoſe which were becoming him ſo to do. He was a prudent knight, full of enterpriſe and of wiſdom. He had never any unbelievers with him, reigned prudently, and was conſtant in his devotions. There were regular nocturnals from the pſalter, prayers from the rituals to the virgin, to the Holy Ghoſt, and from the burial ſervice. He had every day diſtributed as alms, at his gate, five florins in ſmall coin, to all comers. He was liberal and courteous in his gifts; and well knew how to take when it was proper, and to give back where he had confidence. He mightily loved dogs above all other animals; and during the ſummer and winter amuſed himſelf much with hunting. He never liked any fooliſh works nor ridiculous extravagancies; and would know every month the amount of his expenditure. He choſe from his own ſubjects twelve of the moſt able to receive and adminiſter his finances: two of them had the management for two months, when they were changed for two others; and from them he ſelected one as comptroller, in whom he placed his greateſt confidence, and to whom all the others rendered their accounts. This comptroller accounted by rolls or written books, which were laid before the count. He had certain coffers in his apartments, from whence he took money to give to different knights, ſquires or gentlemen, when they came to wait on him; for none ever left him without

a gift; and theſe ſums he continually increaſed, in order to be prepared for any event that might happen. He was eaſy of acceſs to all, and entered very freely into diſcourſe, though laconic in his advice and in his anſwers. He employed four ſecretaries to write and copy his letters; and theſe ſecretaries were obliged to be in readineſs the moment he came out from his cloſet. He called them neither John, Walter, nor William, but his good-for-nothings, to whom he gave his letters after he had read them, either to copy, or to do any thing elſe he might command.

In ſuch manner did the count de Foix live. When he quitted his chamber at midnight, for ſupper, twelve ſervants bore each a large lighted torch before him, which were placed near his table, and gave a brilliant light to the apartment. The hall was full of knights and ſquires; and there were plenty of tables laid out for whoever choſe to ſup. No one ſpoke to him at his table, unleſs he firſt began a converſation. He commonly ate heartily of poultry, but only the wings and thighs; for in the day-time, he neither ate nor drank much. He had great pleaſure in hearing minſtrels, as he himſelf was a proficient in the ſcience, and made his ſecretaries ſing ſongs, ballads, and roundelays. He remained at table about two hours: and was pleaſed when fanciful diſhes were ſerved up to him, which having ſeen, he immediately ſent them to the tables of his knights and ſquires.

In ſhort, every thing conſidered, though I had before been in ſeveral courts of kings, dukes, princes, counts, and noble ladies, I was never at one which pleaſed me more, nor more delighted with feats of arms, than at this of the count de Foix. There were knights and ſquires to be ſeen in every chamber, hall, and court, going backwards and forwards, and converſing on arms and armours. Every thing honourable was there to be found. All intelligence from diſtant countries was there to be learnt; for the gallantry of the count had brought viſitors from all parts of the world. It was there I was informed of the greater part of thoſe events which had happened in Spain, Portugal, Arragon, Navarre, England, Scotland, and on the borders of Languedoc; for I ſaw, during my reſidence, knights and ſquires arrive from every nation. I therefore made enquiries from them, or from the count himſelf, who cheerfully converſed with me.

ELEGANT BUST *of* VESPASIAN.

THE Napoleon Muſæum has lately been enriched with a very fine head in bronze of Veſpaſian. The following are the reflections of the learned Viſconti on this ſubject:

"The

" The portrait of Veſpaſian is one of the rareſt in the ſeries of emperors. The muſæum of the capitol, which contains the moſt numerous collection, only poſſeſſes one buſt in marble of Veſpaſian, very *mediocre* as to the ſtyle and execution, and with a reſemblance rather equivocal. The fine coloſſal head of the ſame prince, executed in marble, and tranſported from Rome to Naples, is reſtored in many parts, and the noſe is a modern one. We are not acquainted with any other antique buſts of that emperor, which combine the merit of art with an undoubted authenticity. The head, in bronze, which the Napoleon Muſæum has recently come into the poſſeſſion of, is more ſtrongly marked than nature; it has lately been diſinterred in the vicinity of Rome: the workmanſhip is excellent. Its eaſy and maſterly execution imitates nature in a ſtriking manner, and all its details are finiſhed with an exquiſite taſte. Such are the laurel leaves which compoſe the crown of the emperor.

" In tracing the phyſiognomy of the perſonage repreſented, we here find the *vultus ſimilis nitenti*, the air and look of a man intent upon ſome mental or corporeal exertions, as is remarked by Suetonius, and as is depicted in the beautiful medals of Veſpaſian. The vivacity of his eyes is enhanced by the eye-balls incruſted in ſilver, a practice of the ancients, which may be obſerved in their beſt executed works in bronze. If the merit of the artiſt and the rarity of the portrait recommend this antique, it is no leſs intereſting on account of the ſubject. The virtues of Veſpaſian efface, in hiſtory, ſome dark ſhades in his character: he was, at the ſame time, an excellent ruler, and a great general. Before the war againſt the Jews, which was terminated by Titus his ſon, Veſpaſian had commanded the Roman troops in the Britiſh iſles; he had taken twenty ſtrong places, ſubjugated two nations, and conquered the Iſle of Wight. Although an enemy, to a certain degree, of the ſeditious philoſophers, he cheriſhed men of letters and artiſts, and he was the firſt of the Roman emperors who ſettled on many of them very conſiderable annual ſtipends."

REMARKS *on* BAYLE.

THIS learned and acute writer was no mathematician. According to Le Clerc, he ſaid, that he never could be brought to underſtand the demonſtration of the firſt propoſition of Euclid. The ſame defect of mind ſeems to have followed him in every thing he did. He doubts and does not prove any thing; and deſerves well what was once ſaid of him, that he was the attorney-general of philoſophers; that he merely ſtated their different arguments, but gave no opinion on them.

NAVAL ANECDOTES.

CAPTAIN STONEHOUSE, a captain in the Oporto trade, has, by a diſtinguiſhed act of bravery and ſkill, led the way to ſimilar exertions in the merchant ſervice. He was on his way home from Oporto, with a rich cargo, attacked by a French privateer of conſiderable force, which he could not poſſibly eſcape from by flight, nor, from the inequality in the number of guns, and men, and weight of metal, reſiſt by force. Having declared his plan to his men, who all, with eagerneſs, determined to aid him to the utmoſt of their power, juſt as the privateer was getting out its boats to board him, he tacked about, ran a-head of the enemy's ſhip, carried off its bowſprit, and gave it ſuch a ſhock, as threw the crew into confuſion; and then, turning round, ſwamped its boats, and, ſailing off, left the enemy incapable of purſuing, and fully occupied in repairing the damages he had ſuſtained.

ON December 27, 1804, arrived at Barbadoes the Iſabella Spaniſh brig, detained by his majeſty's ſhip Amelia, Captain Woolcombe. On Chriſtmas eve, Captain Woolcombe ordered Edward Gray, one of his midſhipmen, with ſix of the Amelia's crew, to go on board the Iſabella, and take her into Barbadoes, of which they were then five degrees north.

For ſome ſhort time only on the 24th the Amelia kept in company, with a deſign of convoying the Iſabella to Barbadoes; but a ſail then heaving in ſight, Captain Woolcombe hailed the Iſabella, and ordered Midſhipman Gray to make the beſt of his way with the Iſabella to Barbadoes, and the Amelia inſtantly parted in chace. Mr. Gray with his ſix men, oppoſed to ſixty-four, the number of the Iſabella's crew, never expected to ſee Barbadoes. He took, however, every poſſible precaution: he and his men kept conſtantly on deck, with cutlaſſes at hand, but concealed; fire-arms they had none. He avoided exciting diſguſt, and, by amuſing the Spaniſh captain, brought the veſſel ſafe into port.

Soon after Captain Woolcombe meeting with Mr. Gray at the agent's at Barbadoes, ſaid to him, "Gray, I am very glad to ſee you; I thought I had loſt you. After capturing the chaſe, I immediately went in queſt of you, but could not ſee you." Several gentlemen of the iſland were in the office with the agent, Mr. Maxwell, to whom the captain ſaid, "Maxwell, and Gentlemen, this officer belongs to my ſhip, and has brought in a Spaniſh prize with ſixty-four priſoners, he having only ſix men—what do you ſay to that?"

Such actions as theſe need no comment; and they will, no doubt, meet with an ample reward from the perſons who are intereſted in the ſhips.

Anſwer, by Cornwallina, of St. Teath, to J. Paſcal's Enigma, inſerted Dec. 10.

THE AIR-BALLOON, ſwiftly aſcending high,
Paſſes the clouds, and ſeems to touch the ſky.

☞ We have received the like anſwer from J. Chubb, of Everſhot; Adrianus; J. Channon, of Ottery; J. Patch, at Everſhot ſchool; W. Bickham, jun. of Aſhburton; R. Holwell, of Exeter; T. Jarvis, of Malborough; and A. Kyne, jun. of Dartmouth.

Anſwer, by T. Jarvis, of Malborough, to the North Country Sailor's Charad, inſerted December 10.

YOUR inſect's found, a WASP's the very thing,
That oft torments us with its little ſting.

⁂ We have received the like anſwer from Cornwallina, of St. Teath; J. Chubb, of Everſhot; J. Patch, at Everſhot ſchool; Adrianus; J. Channon, of Ottery; and T. Whicker, of Exeter.

Anſwer, by Adrianus, to J. Chubb's Rebus, inſerted December 10.

TOBACCO's powerful fumes do much annoy,
And tend contagion's influence to deſtroy.

‡‡‡ We have received the like anſwer from Sylvanus, of Awliſcombe; J. Channon, of Ottery; J. Patch, at Everſhot ſchool; W. Commins, and S. Murch, of Exeter; J. Lewis, Poole; and A. Kyne, jun. of Dartmouth.

A CHARADE, *by Miles, of Taunton.*

WHEN weary, my firſt on ſtraw, wool, or down,
Is enjoy'd by the courtier, the cit, and the clown;
My next is my wife, my child, or my couſins
Who have bought for my table, my whole, many dozens.

A CHARADE, *by W. Gifford, of South Petherton.*

MY firſt is what the healthful child,
Doth often do, when talking wild
Upon the village plain;
My ſecond leaves his youthful ſports,
And with fair commerce he reſorts
Her favours to obtain:
Theſe parts conjoin together true,
And my vocation they will ſhew.

A REBUS, *by John Lewis, of Poole.*

YE ſapient youths, firſt find a boat;
A quadruped, but not a goat;
Thirdly a circle, if you pleaſe;
And then a vowel join to theſe;
But one thing more muſt yet be done,
A bird name with a chatt'ring tongue:
The initials range in order true,
A town in Yorkſhire you will view.

POETRY.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

HOME.

WHILST London's fair city entices
Such thouſands its ſtreets to explore,
To gaze on thoſe numberleſs vices
They ne'er had a thought of before;
I laugh at the ſtrength of the paſſion
That lures the poor mortals to roam,
And, blind to the follies of faſhion,
Remain, with contentment, at HOME.

Yes! HOME's the extent of my wiſhes,
The ſource of each juvenile theme;
Nor can I endure the odd fiſhes,
That ſwim in a turbulent ſtream.
Peace ſmiles on the valley of roſes,
Where centers my neat little dome,
And there ev'ry moment diſcloſes
The tender endearments of HOME.

Let the gay be abſorb'd in their pleaſures,
The wealthy at luxury's ſhrine;
But friendſhip and love are the treaſures
That charm ſuch a boſom as mine.
Aware of the faithleſs deluſion
That calls the ſad victims to roam,
I fly from the ſcenes of confuſion,
And welcome the ſilence of HOME.

COLIN.

HOME-FELT FELICITY IN WINTER.

[From the Pleaſures of Nature, a Poem.]

STERN winter, hail! dread tyrant of the year!
Bleak blows thy blaſt the wither'd woods among;
And faſt comes on thy night of darkneſs drear,
Night, not delightleſs, ſince to thee belong
Mirth, muſic, love, and jollity, and ſong
Pleas'd with thy ſports, I bid the day retire,
And, happy as the ſportive village throng,
Trim gaily, on my hearth, the ſocial fire,
Nor heed the ſtorms that blow and travel in their ire.

While my fenc'd cot excludes the ruſhing rain,
And there each dear domeſtic bliſs is found,
How ſweet to think the tempeſt beats in vain!
In vain the blaſting whirlwinds ſweep the ground;
And when the ſhades of ev'ning cloſe around,
And cold and keen the blaſt of winter blows,
What joy to ſit, and hear the woods reſound!
Or ſink into the arms of calm repoſe,
'Till dawns the boreal morn on hyperborean ſnows!

The nymphs, in Flora's train, that wanton'd gay,
In many a leafleſs grove and ruin'd bower,
May mourn their pride, their pleaſures ſwept away,

By the rude torrent in the dark, dark hour;
Far o'er the vale unheeded ſhall it pour,
And gloomy clouds unmourn'd bedark the ſky,
While ſafe I dwell from all the ſtorms that low'r,
And Laura ſits with looks of kindneſs by;
And love employs his wiles, and breathes his ſofteſt ſigh.

But when the ſpirit of the ſtorm, in wrath,
Beſtrides the blaſt, and holds his dread career,
Arreſts the traveller on his lonely path,
And Laura mourns his fate, and ſighs ſincere;
Be mine the pleaſing taſk to lull each fear
To reſt, and heavenly confidence impart,
Dwell on that lip, and on that boſom dear,
And kiſs away the tender tears that ſtart,
And gaze o'er all her charms, and preſs them to my heart.

All hail, fond love! firſt boon of Heaven to man!
The ſweet companion of his fallen hour,
Who cheereſt of his life the ſhort-liv'd ſpan,
And giv'ſt to nature ſtill to charm the power;
'Tis thou that rob'ſt in beauty every flower
That ſheds, upon our vernal walk, delight,
Or fills with bloſſoms red our ſummer bower;
'Tis thou can'ſt charm, when theſe have urg'd their flight,
Give pleaſure to the day, and rapture to the night.

Spread, winter, ſpread thy ſhadows o'er the plain,
Ride, fiends of darkneſs, ride the troubl'd air,
But ſpare the ſeaman toſſing on the main,
Ah, ſpare him! in the midnight watches, ſpare!
Here, Hymen, trim thy lamp, devoid of care,
To brighten the obſcurity profound;
Let female worth thy fond attentions ſhare,
And call thy ſmiling family around;
And bid the vocal roof the choral ſtrain reſound.

Perhaps ſome tale tradition ſhall ſupply,
Or claſſic page, where all the muſes meet,
That to the harp attun'd, with minſtrelſy,
Shall the long tedious night of languor cheat;
A tale of hapleſs love, that ſhall complete
The ſoul's ſubjection to the warbling wire;
A tale of injur'd worth, that the fierce heat
Of wrathful indignation ſhall inſpire,
And ſet the crimſon tide, that floods the heart, on fire.

Nor would the joy be ſmall, the hours to waſte
With meek-ey'd truth, attempting there to ſcan
That little world of nature in the breaſt;
And read, nor vainly read, the volume—man.
Remark the harmony of nature's plan,
How not a paſſion there is given in vain,
How theſe repel, and thoſe our wiſhes fan,
And this our bliſs creates, and that our pain,
And knowing this aright is everlaſting gain.

With wiſdom thus, and pleaſure in their train,
O! may the moments wing their ſilent flight;
So ſhall the ſpring-time ſoon return again,
With all its tender walks of chaſte delight;
So love the day, and joy ſhall crown the night;
So youth ſhall nurſe no pangs for age to feel;
So may we hope, 'mid fields of ether bright,
The notes of joy with ſeraphim to peal,
When Heaven's eternal year its ſplendours ſhall reveal.